


LBL User Testbed Facility

An architectural rendering of the LBNL User Testbed Facility. The image shows a modern, single-story building with large glass windows and a prominent yellow horizontal band running along the roofline. A group of people, including men and women of various ages, are depicted in the foreground and middle ground, engaged in conversations and walking through a landscaped area with low-lying plants and rocks. In the background, a body of water and a distant bridge are visible under a blue sky with scattered clouds.

LBL Community Advisory Group
May 9, 2011
Richard Stanton & Steve Selkowitz

Project Goals and Objectives

- Design and construct the facilities to
 - address key technical challenges for low-energy buildings
 - facilitate R&D on multiple building components and systems concurrently
 - provide extreme flexibility
 - integrate components being tested into building systems: envelope, lighting, HVAC, electrical
 - automate data collection, virtual modeling, and “live” building systems optimization
 - demonstrate facility capabilities, display current data collection, and visualize testing results



Reality vs Simulation

- LBNL has a long history of measuring performance of building systems under realistic conditions
- Some critical performance issues can only be determined with field measurements
- User Test Bed Facility continues this tradition
- Simulation still has a critical role:
 - “All Models are Wrong but Some are Useful”

MoWiTT: Mobile Window Thermal Test Facility

Reno, NV, 1985-2000



LBL Façade Testbed Facility



2003-2006
Electrochromic
windows

Industry Advisory Groups:

Manufacturers

Glazing, Shading, Framing,
Lighting Controls

Designers

Architects, Engineers
Specifiers

Owner/Operators

Public, Private

Utilities



2007-2009
Automated
Shades



Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

Full-Scale Test Bed in Oakland GSA Federal Building, 1990s

- Side-by-side test offices
- Stage 1: Unshaded large-area electrochromic windows
- Stage 2: Automated interior blinds with “optimal” controls
- **Integrated control between window and lighting system**



Partnering with a Building Owner: NY Times Company Intelligent Lighting and Shade Control

- Automated Shading
 - (Multifunctional)



Occupied 2007

- Dimmable lighting
- Addressable
- Affordable

(1/3 original cost estimate)

– Multifunctional



Interior: *New York Times* office with dimmable lights and automated shading

Outcomes and Benefits

- **For Manufacturers**

- Ability to more rapidly design, prototype and test new energy efficient products and systems. Feedback on system performance that will allow optimization. Performance data that could drive increased investment in new technologies and systems.

- **For Architects and Engineers**

- Ability to specify new innovative systems with confidence, thereby achieving higher energy performance targets.

- **For Facility Managers**

- Insights into improved operational practices and more realistic building performance targets.

- **For Code Officials and Utilities**

- Ability to tighten existing codes or offer new rebates and incentives based on confidence in measured performance data under realistic conditions.

- **For Building Owners**

- Increased confidence in investing in high efficiency retrofit solutions and new buildings.

- **For Federal, State, Local Efficiency Planners**

- Ability to more accurately predict EE program impacts.

- **For Researchers**

- Access to high quality performance data will advance R&D in new technology, allow validation of simulation codes, provide insights into opportunities of new breakthroughs.



Who Are We Working With?

Lighting & Controls

- Acura Technologies
- Dimonoff
- Encelium
- Finelite
- Lunera
- LUMEnergi
- Lutron Electronics
- Philips Research
- Schneider Electric
- Siemens
- Universal Lighting Technologies
- WattStopper
- iControl
- ...

Windows & Facade

- Apogee
- Benson Industries
- Corning Palo Alto
- Dow
- Enclos corp.
- Glen Raven, Inc.
- Hunter Douglas
- Liquidia
- MechoShade Systems
- Nysan
- Sage Electrochromics
- Sharp
- Serious Materials
- Soladigm
- Solatube
- VELUX
- ...

Building Systems

- Cisco
- Cypress Envirosystems
- Johnson Controls Inc.
- Bosch
- Carrier
- Automated Logic
- Suntulit
- Arch Rock
- Applied Materials
- Autodesk (software)
- Hara (software)
- Honeywell
- IBM Research Center
- National Gypsum
- Palo Alto Research Center
- Siemens
- Epic Metals Corp.
- Trane
- Uponor
- ...



LBNL as the center of national Hub for Building Performance Testing: Potential National Network Partners



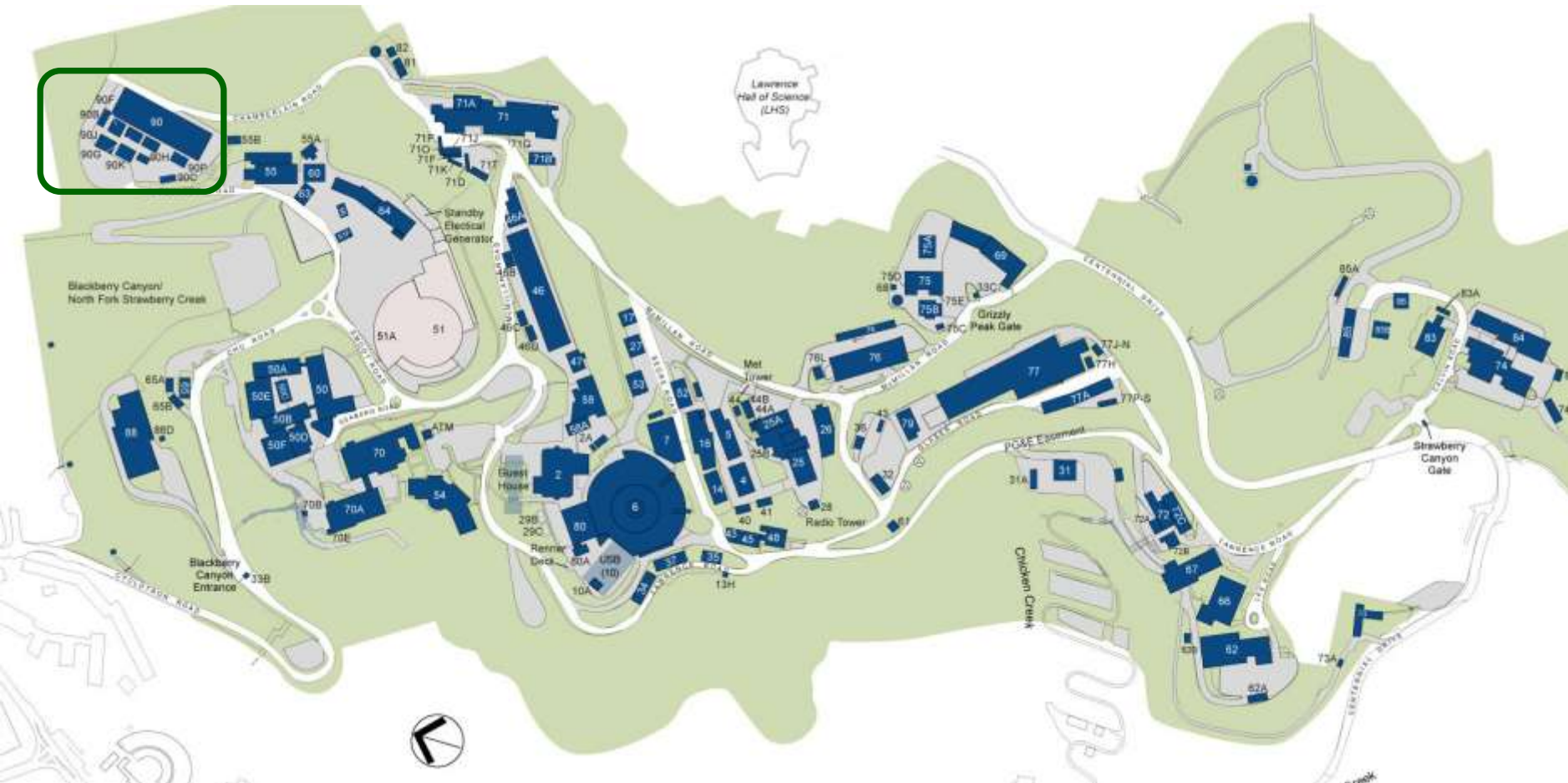


Project Scope

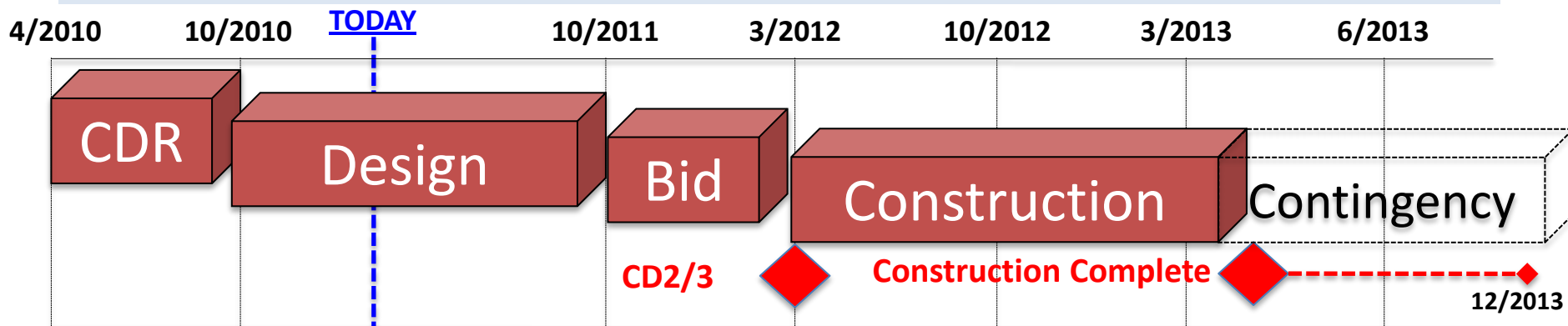
- Up to ten new test beds
- Eight test beds in front of Building 90
- Two test beds inside Building 90
- Demolition of existing trailer buildings in front of Building 90
- Rearrange parking stalls at south side of Building 90
- Low water use landscaping



LBNL Site Plan



Project Overview



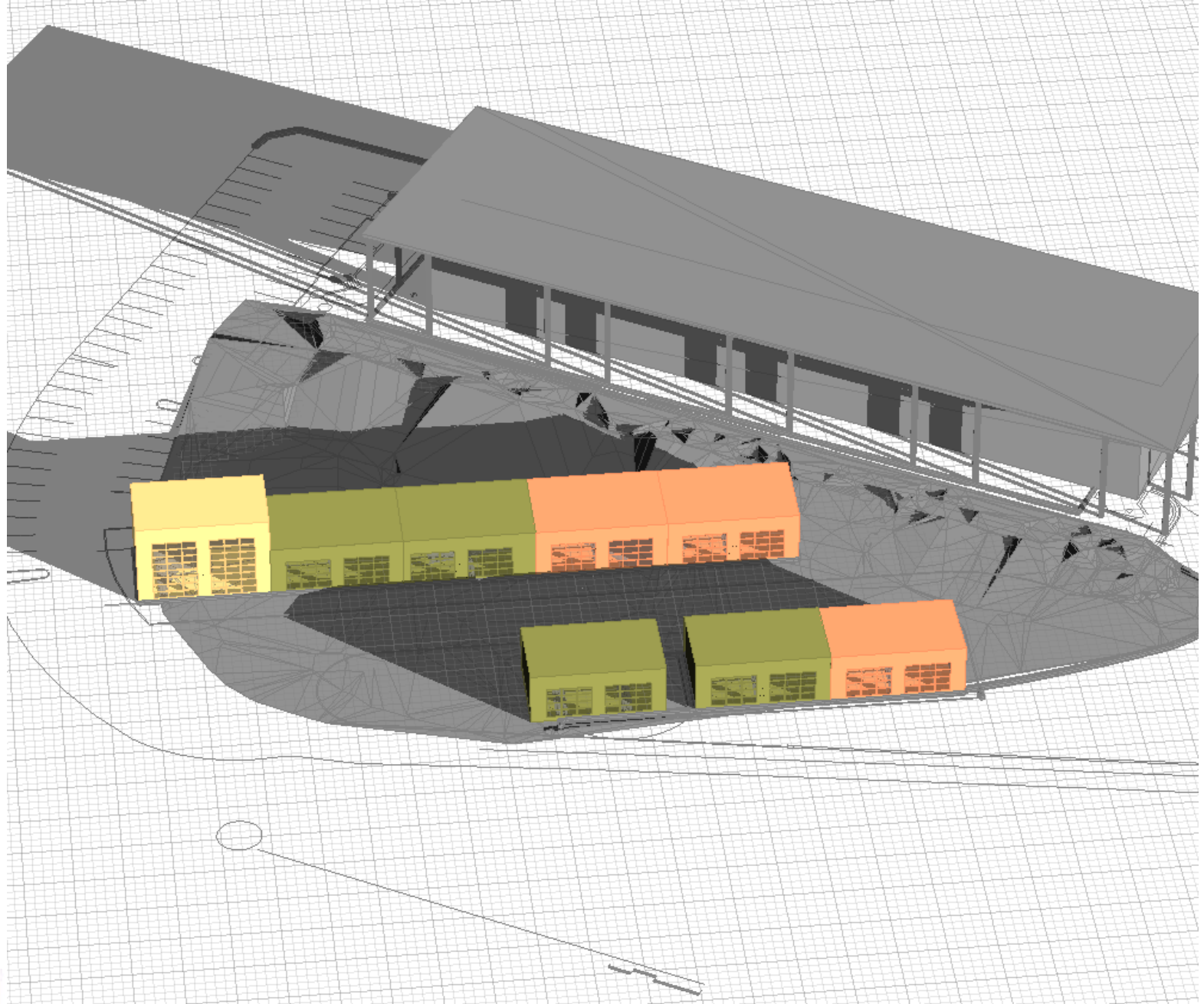
- Preliminary Design Underway
- Completed site analysis and selection
- Design completion scheduled Fall 2011
- Construction start scheduled Spring 2012
- Construction completion Spring 2013
- \$15.7M ARRA Funds

Demolish Building 90 Trailers



- Trailers contain 17,138 gsf of offices
- Installed over 30 years ago
- Past their expected life





Dec. 21, 2011 – 8:30am

EXTERIOR MATERIALS

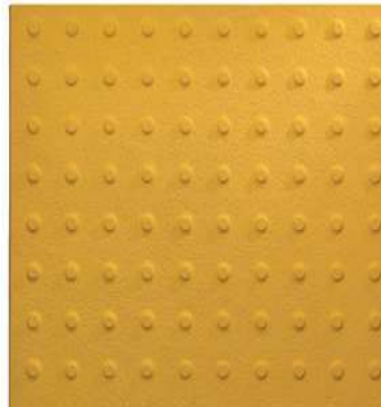
- Test Bed exterior – Vertical corrugated metal panel
- Test Bed signage – Flat metal panel w/ bright white supergraphic text, Test bed doors similar
- Test Bed entries – Hazard yellow entry pad w/ white arrow
- Hazard yellow bollards
- Mechanical Equipment – Painted to match the building



HAZARD YELLOW
ENTRY PADS

METAL PANEL
+MECH. EQUIP.

ALUM PANEL
w WHITE TEXT



Building Features

- Interchangeable façade elements, shading, glazing, skylights
- Two cells in each testbed for comparative studies
- Flexible interior space
- Flexible HVAC systems
- Interchangeable lighting
- Sensors and instrumentation



Building Systems

- Integration studies in low-energy building solutions
 - Dynamic envelope control, lighting, daylighting
 - Studies on comfort factors including glare, thermal distribution, operative temperature
- Low-energy systems to be studied include:
 - Airflow distribution
 - Natural ventilation and displacement ventilation
 - Night-time purge/slab cooling
 - Indirect evaporative cooling
 - Ceiling fans
 - Chilled beams
 - In-slab radiant cooling and heating



Questions?

